

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Latin America*

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## OAS SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS, BEAGLE DISPUTE

PY051618Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Dec 78 p 4 PY

[Undated interview with OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila in Lima by CLARIN special correspondent Claudio Polosecki]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the future, will the Organization of American States [OAS] continue to observe the human rights problem in the way it has up to now?

[Answer] The human rights problem is not a matter of only recent interest on the part of the OAS, nor is it the concern of only one nation. Observance of human rights is included in the OAS charter, and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRM] has been in existence for many years.

However, it is obvious that the importance which this issue has now acquired is the result of a greater need for vigilance imposed by political circumstances and the evolution of our society as a whole.

Therefore, I believe that the OAS will continue to concern itself with the human rights problem as it has up to now because, moreover, that is the will of its members.

[Question] Has the government imposed any restrictions on the action of the IHRM delegation which will visit Argentina in May, or will the regulations covering "in loco" activities by that organization be strictly observed?

[Answer] The Argentine Government has conducted a cordial and open dialog with the commission regarding this matter. It has arrived at an agreement concerning the activities of the delegation during its visit which has resulted in great satisfaction.

Moreover, I can tell you that the Argentine decision to establish this dialog and allow the visit of the delegation has created an excellent impression among the member states.

[Question] And what about the Argentine and Chilean dispute concerning the Beagle Channel?

[Answer] Up to the moment, no member state has requested the OAS to intervene. The OAS could only participate in this dispute, which is strictly bilateral, at the request of one of its members.

## PLATINE MINISTERS UNABLE TO AGREE ON HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

Argentine, Bolivian, Brazilian Positions

PY051335Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpts] San Rafael, Punta del Este, Uruguay, 4 Dec (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor said here today that "the negotiations to bring into accord the exploitation of the Corpus and Itaipu dams have made considerable progress in the last few years and are now at the point which, according to President Videla, requires a final appraisal and effort." He also referred to Bolivia's landlocked situation, pointing out that "the achievement of the just aspiration for a Pacific outlet will allow Bolivia to play an important role in the development" of the River Plate Basin. Pastor was speaking during the evening session of the tenth River Plate Basin foreign ministers' conference.

The Argentine foreign minister, who began speaking at 1615, quoted President Videla's remarks that the "Itaipu and Corpus dams will operate in a border area, therefore it is necessary to add an important element to the established policies in order to find a solution." Pastor said that "this element can be defined as one of high value for the future of South America--an Argentine, Brazilian and Paraguayan border area characterized by cooperation and not by disagreement."

Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonzalves was the next speaker. He was followed by Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira.

The Brazilian foreign minister was as brief and concise as he is talkative and bombastic in the hallways. He praised his own permanence as foreign minister "which has allowed me to attend all the latest sessions of the River Plate Basin and to verify the achievements made." He also praised the operation of the system which he said was used as a model for the Amazon treaty, but he refrained, however, from referring to Bolivia's landlocked situation or the dams.

The last to speak was the Uruguayan foreign minister, Adolfo Folle, who confirmed the announcement made in the morning that his country supports modernization of the system.

It was repeatedly reported that Brazil and Paraguay have expressed their desire to hold a trilateral meeting of their foreign ministers with the Argentine foreign minister. An authorized spokesman of the Argentine delegation said: "Argentina listens to these remarks with sympathy," but added that "at this time we can only show sympathy."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira was asked by Brazilian reporters if Brazil is maintaining an intransigent position regarding the height for the Corpus dam. He responded with a smile saying that "there is no intransigence and everything can be negotiated." He added that "Brazil cannot allow more than 105 meters, but it should not be forgotten that when negotiations began we only allowed 98.5 meters, and now after 7 months of negotiations we have granted 6 more meters." In conclusion, Azeredo agreed that a meeting with his Paraguayan and Argentine counterparts would be "very beneficial for continuing with the negotiations."

#### Brazilian, Paraguayan Statements

PY051341Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 5 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, 4 Dec (AFP)--Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay have still not reached an agreement on the renewal of tripartite negotiations regarding the use of the Parana River waters.

After a 2-hour meeting with his Argentine and Paraguayan counterparts, Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira said: "We discussed everything cordially, even the Itaipu and Corpus dams, but there was no agreement. We certainly wish to reach an agreement, but we still have no idea about the date for a renewal of the tripartite negotiations."

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues limited himself to saying: "Our exchange of opinions has been valuable." Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor said that other subjects of general interest to the River Plate Basin countries had also been discussed.

The negotiations have been at a standstill since October because of the increase of the number of turbines from 18 to 20 at the Itaipu dam (Brazil-Paraguay) which, according to Argentina, should be matched by a greater height for the Corpus dam project (Argentina-Paraguay). The Brazilians maintain, however, that they have already made the greatest concessions possible by accepting a height of 105 meters because to begin with they only admitted 98 meters.

## Additional Brazilian Comment

PY062223Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Dec 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Punta del Este--During a conversation with reporters before the beginning of the [?River Plate] meeting, Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira admitted the possibility of Brazil reviewing its position regarding the Itaipu-Corpus question in exchange for a final agreement with Argentina on the hydroelectric exploitation of the River Plate.

The Brazilian foreign minister also hopes that his talks with his Argentine and Paraguayan counterparts, Carlos Washington Pastor and Alberto Nogues, will contribute to solving the disagreements. "After all, friendship between Brazil and Argentina is worth a sacrifice," Silveira said.

He also confirmed that Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botello Gonsalves had given guarantees that his government would continue the negotiations to sell Bolivian gas to Brazil, which began with Pereda's government.

## Argentine Proposal

PY062353Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Punta del Este--Argentina proposed today at the conference of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin that a joint communique be issued by Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil, vowing to seek a prompt solution to their disagreements over the Parana River project.

It has been reported that the ideal formula for Argentina is the reduction of the number of turbines of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant to 18, in exchange for a commitment by Buenos Aires to not raise to 105 meters the height of Corpus.

## No Agreement

PY071605Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[By Ivan Chemla]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, 6 Dec (AFP)--Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay made some progress at the Punta del Este meeting, but they still have not reached definite agreement on the Itaipu and Corpus dam according to sources close to the three delegations.

Antonio Azeredo da Silveira and Carlos Pastor, the foreign ministers of Brazil and Argentina, respectively, held an unscheduled meeting from midnight Tuesday until 0200 this morning, Wednesday. They met again this afternoon for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Alberto Nogues and Folle Martinez, the foreign ministers of Paraguay and Uruguay, respectively, joined their colleagues' meeting for 45 minutes.

There is no doubt, Silveira declared, that we have made some progress, but whatever conclusions we may reach must be submitted for approval by our governments. If we do not reach a solution, I hope that at least we will come closer to one. Silveira denied a Brazilian press report, according to which he had received carte blanche from President Geisel to negotiate, and refrained from making any comment about the agreements already reached.

According to a member of the Brazilian delegation, the experts from the three nations are still in the process of exchanging ideas, and it has not yet been possible to reach any conclusion. All the preliminary talks held up to now have dealt with the possibility of reaching a provisional agreement which would set, in principle, the equipping of Itaipu with 18 turbines and the Corpus waterhead at 105 meters. This leaves the door open to subsequent modifications (10 years, according to the Argentines) in the terms of the agreement.

There is no doubt that both the Argentine and Brazilian Foreign Ministers wish to arrive at an agreement quickly. According to observers at the Punta del Este meeting, Buenos Aires believes that an agreement between Argentina and Brazil would place them in a better position to try to solve their conflict with Chile concerning the Beagle Channel. It is said that this is a challenge for Silveira, a former ambassador to Argentina, which he would like to overcome successfully before the new government takes over in Brazil on 15 March 1979.

However, the general belief in Punta del Este is that the efforts of the diplomats are considerably restrained by the technicians who, in both fields, are making every effort to achieve the best conditions for the realization of both projects. In addition to this, there is the firmness, if not stubbornness, shown in the negotiations by Paraguay, which is associated with Brazil in the construction of Itaipu and with Argentina in the Corpus project.

For the Paraguayans, Itaipu is a reality from which they wish to obtain the greatest advantage, while Corpus is nothing more than a project. On the other hand, the Brazilians and Argentines apparently believe--without openly saying so--that an agreement between the two countries would significantly reduce the maneuvering capacity of the Asuncion government and its pendular diplomatic policy. Nothing can be more normal, the Paraguayan delegation says, than trying to safeguard our interests.

The three ministers should leave tonight at the end of the closing session of the tenth conference of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries. Unless there is a last minute change--and even if this is the case, the agreement will not be publicly disclosed until it is submitted for approval to the three governments--the negotiations will continue through the foreign ministries.

Silveira stated that there would be no more technical trilateral meetings and that starting now the problem will be handled by the foreign ministers in consultations with their respective presidents.

#### BRIEFS

LOAN FOR ITAIPU--A consortium of German banks headed by Deutsche Bank has granted a \$250 million credit to Itaipu Binational for the construction of the Itaipu dam being built by Paraguay and Brazil. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Nov 78 p 8 PY]

BCIE INCREASES CAPITAL--San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) have unanimously agreed to increase the bank's operational capital from \$60 million to \$200 million. The agreement was reached during the BCIE's 18th Regular meeting which concluded on Friday night in San Salvador. Salvadoran Economy Minister Roberto Ortiz Avalos and Central Reserve Bank President Victor Hugo Hurtarte made the official announcement today, as BCIE governors. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA]

## FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM PLATE BASIN TALKS

PY071620Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 7 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor said today upon returning from Punta del Este where he participated in the 10th conference of River Plate Basin countries, that the results were positive and in accordance with the basic principle of the River Plate Basin treaty, that of a harmonious development of the region.

Referring to Corpus and Itaipu, he said he had three very long meetings with Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira and added that Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues had taken part in one of them. He concluded by saying that the dialog had been very sincere at all the meetings, with the firm intention of reaching an agreement at any cost.

General Pastor arrived at Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport at 1130.

## ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMY, TRIP TO BRAZIL

PY072230Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 7 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Dec (AFP)--Argentine Economy Minister Alfredo Martinez de Hoz said here today that his country's balances of payments and trade will have high surpluses, but the rate of economic growth will be negative.

Martinez de Hoz made these remarks during a press conference on the third day of his official visit to Brazil, which began last Monday in Brasilia, where he met with Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel and the ministers of finance, planning and mines and energy.

The Argentine minister pointed out that his official visit to Brazil at the government and business level was positive. He said that there are possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries, trade which is approximately \$850 million for each country.

In answer to a question, he said that trade in the LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] area is rather static but pointed out that disregarding this situation, Brazil and Argentina should make an effort to improve their trade relations.

Martinez de Hoz indicated that there are great possibilities for trade between Brazil and Argentina in various sectors. He added that contacts have already been made between businessmen of the two countries for the formation of binational enterprises for their internal markets and for exports to third countries.

Asked whether a quota of Argentine wheat exports to Brazil has been fixed, he said that the problem of freight cost, which is making wheat exports expensive, must be studied. This problem will be studied by one of the four working groups created during the minister's visit to Brazil, which will begin work in January of next year.

In response to a question, the minister said that the difficulties in the last few months on the free transit of Brazilian vehicles on the way to Chile through Argentine territory are temporary and will be studied by the group in charge of transportation which was created during his visit to Brazil.

Regarding the negative effects on increased trade which may appear due to the Argentine-Brazilian disagreements regarding the hydroelectric plants on the Parana River, the minister said that all problems should be overcome with a vision of a great future in our relations.

Martinez de Hoz also answered several questions regarding the Argentine economic situation. He pointed out that in 2 and 1/2 years, the inflation which was almost 1,000 percent in 1976 has been reduced to 150 percent in 1978. He added that once the effects of the readjustments have been overcome, an improvement of the Argentine economy in the next few months is expected. He added that the country's reserves this year will be over \$6 billion, and exports will reach a record high of \$6.5 billion. He also said that this year the Argentine trade balance will have a surplus of \$2.5 billion, and the balance of payments will have a surplus of \$1.5 billion.

This afternoon, Martinez de Hoz dedicated the Argentine-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro and gave a conference at the Getulio Vargas Foundation on the Argentine economic situation.

#### ARGENTINA, BRAZIL EXPRESS DESIRE FOR INCREASED TRADE

PY071714Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM)--Juan Ocampo, president of the bank of the Argentine nation, said on his return from Sao Paulo, where he attended the inauguration of a new branch office building of the bank, that Argentina and Brazil can intensify their trade much more. He said at Ezeiza International Airport that Brazilian Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen said yesterday that the desire of the two countries is to practically double their trade. This statement was made after a meeting with Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who is visiting Brazil. Ocampo said that the present level of trade is about \$800 million, and since the two countries intend to intensify their trade relations, the bank of the Argentine nation, being the foremost financial institution of the country, wishes to give its support and cooperation for that trade increase.

#### MARTINEZ DE HOZ RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

PY072212Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz returned to the country at noon today, several hours ahead of schedule. Martinez de Hoz arrived from Brazil aboard a Varig flight at 1250, when he was expected at 1700. At Ezeiza International Airport he boarded a helicopter for the federal capital.

#### AIR FORCE COMMANDER LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA

PY071731Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (TELAM)--Lt Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti, commander in chief of the air force, left at noon today for Caracas, Venezuela, where he will attend ceremonies celebrating the 58th anniversary of the creation of Venezuelan military aviation. He has been invited by the Venezuelan Air Force commander, Div Gen Luis Leon Aranguren.

#### PRISON TERM ASKED FOR ISABEL PERON

PY071542Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1227 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (AFP)--A federal prosecutor today asked for a 6-year prison term for former President Isabel Peron for misappropriation of public funds. The former president has been in detention since March 1976, when she was overthrown by a military coup.

## UCR LEADER BALBIN VIEWS REGIME'S SHORTCOMINGS

PYO70023Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 6 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Trenque Lauquen, 6 Dec (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], has made an appeal for promoting dialog between government and the civilian sector and asserted that President Jorge Videla "is seeking to recover lost time" in that field. He also said that the meeting between former legislators and Videla during a dinner in the federal capital last Friday "was an event which may prove useful in deciding to begin a dialog."

Balbin made these remarks to the local newspaper LA OPINION, also reproaching the government for "not having taken advantage of the unity of the people" in March 1976, adding that it has become aware of this only "after more than 2 years."

During the interview, Balbin also gave his opinion regarding the border dispute between Argentina and Chile in the extreme south of the continent, saying that Argentina "unfortunately cannot draw back; it has reached the limit of its old tolerance...and this time we have said no, because otherwise we will fall into the sea."

Most of the interview refers to the present situation of the nation, and Balbin confirms his opinion that a "separation" is taking place between the civilian sector and the armed forces. He also refers to "international factors which are disturbing" the activities of the nation.

He then stated that "within the government these two situations can change for the worse" and therefore "we must do what we can to see that this does not occur, in order to avoid a future conflict in the country."

Later he referred to President Videla, indicating that in his opinion, "He is attempting to recover lost time" because "he has not understood civilians and their good intentions." He added: "We must understand that the 1976 military movement is unlike previous military governments" because "it seemed to have no partisanship; therefore, a few hours after the coup, civilians could have grouped behind any of the political parties, including the party which had been defeated."

The veteran radical leader expressed his disagreement with the way the government has handled the question of dialog indicating that "my reproach or my charge or my disagreement is for the fact that it did not know how to take advantage of this unity of the population. Although it suspected it, the government underestimated it, and now, nearly 2 years later, they have partially realized that without it there is no possibility for a secure future."

Therefore, he stated, "I believe that every type of support should be given to facilitating an encounter of this nature because if it does not take place, we will not get to know the replacements."

Balbin then rejected the accusation that he had "capitulated" to former President Juan Domingo Peron, and stated that his meeting with his political adversary was due to the fact "that it was useless to preach coexistence from below if the example was not given from the top."

He also denied an alleged "acquiescence toward the current military government," indicating that "when I say that these armed forces are different, I am not siding with them; I place myself on the other sidewalk without throwing stones." He stated that if he had adopted a different attitude at the time, "I would have led a national protest which, during mid-March, might have been subverted by those who had other thoughts. Would we thus have aided subversion?"

He then stated that if at this point "in Argentine events, the armed forces say that subversion is defeated, then we say why are we not seeking how institutional recovery can be reconstructed, which does not mean being in a hurry to conclude it, but being in a hurry to start."

Finally, Balbin was asked about the Argentine-Chilean conflict, and indicated that "historically, Argentina has been excessively generous in its border negotiations, and it has reduced its territory." He then stated that "now what must be found out is if they (the Chileans) have advanced sufficiently in order that the Pacific become the Atlantic; if so, we are going to say no. The two oceans have basic historical delimitations, and if Chile does not understand this, it means that it is not playing the game of peace but that of discord." Balbin stated that "regrettably, Argentina cannot retreat, it has reached the limit of its old tolerances. If we accurately review the history of the entire southern area, we would find that they have taken more of what does not belong to them, while we have retreated quite a lot from what was ours." He then stated that "a time has to come when the word no has to be said, and this time we have said no because we cannot fall into the sea."

Finally, he opined that "a solution can be found. I am not sure, but it could be the implementation of the 'closed mountains' idea," making it clear that with this term he meant "they stay over there and we over here, and we will see who lasts longer."

#### CHILE ACCUSED OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

PY071549Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0640 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] San Miguel, Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (TELAM)--Maj Gen Osiris Guillermo Villegas (ret) stated here today that success lies in the spirit of the people, and it is there that it must be sought. He said that this spirit of success will be found if precautions are taken to nurture and build its moral strength so it will be available in times of great crisis. He added that the present conflict with Chile is one of these crises.

In a speech delivered at San Miguel municipality, General Villegas said that Chile has been able to double its territories at the expense of its neighbors and by using any means--by war against Bolivia and Peru, and by arbitrations with Argentina. He said that this policy is manifested in:

1. Constant psychological campaigns aimed at generating an anti-Argentine feeling among the people. This campaign starts at the elementary school level, continues at the university level, and is perpetuated among the adult population through the mass media.
2. Invoking the phantom of war and exalting the advantages of peaceful coexistence when it is convenient for them;
3. Postponing the fulfillment of treaties and commitments until it generates a controversy;
4. Infiltrating those areas in dispute with Chileans;
5. Taking advantage of national and international crises to occupy territories.

## SILES ZUAZO NAMED MIR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PYO71337Y La Paz Radio I n a m e r i c a n a Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] decided at its last national assembly to proclaim Hernan Siles Zuazo its presidential candidate and Jaime Paz Zamora vice presidential candidate. MIR leaders summoned the press to announce the decisions made at the meeting, charging that there are antidemocratic attempts to obstruct the activities of popular organizations, both political and labor union organizations.

Oscar Eid Franco was in charge of announcing the decisions. He said:

[Begin recording] The MIR proposes to the Bolivian people the candidacy for president in the 1 July elections of our comrade Hernan Siles Zuazo, head of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and president of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], and the candidacy for vice president of our comrade Jaime Paz Zamora, national MIR and FUDP leader. [end recording]

## ARGENTINE PAPER INTERVIEWS MNR LEADER

PYO52052Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Dec 78 pp 28, 29 PY

[Interview with Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], at his home in Obrajes District, La Paz, by special correspondent Jorge Gottling]

[Excerpts] [Question] And on the external front?

[Answer] The National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has formed an alliance with the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA], led by Alter Guevara Arze, which worked successfully during the annulled elections. We are studying the possibility of a merger between the PRA and the MNR, maintaining the latter party abbreviation: the MNR. The general programs are in fact very similar, and Guevara Arze--who is now in Caracas and will come to La Paz in the next few weeks--is very well-disposed toward this merger. The party will try to consolidate the forming of a coalition whose other members would be the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI]. We will talk with their leaders immediately, on Monday.

[Question] Is it suitable that the parties form large blocs?

[Answer] In this political situation, yes. We should try to prevent the excessive splintering of the Bolivian electorate. Imagine that in the last elections 53 groups presented themselves to the electoral commission, claiming to represent the opinions of sectors of the people. I believe that groups of forces should be formed, in which there is agreement on basic lines.

[Question] Is there any possibility of a coalition with Siles Zuazo?

[Answer] There is always room for speculation, but I would say that there is no possibility, if we judge from our last contacts, those we had before the last elections. Those contacts, which ended in failure, have left a feeling of resentment and distrust among the MNR leaders and grassroots.

[Question] What is the MNR's opinion on the Banzer "case"?

[Answer] Banzer has tried to continue acting as if he were still a decisive factor in Bolivian politics. But he has not taken into account that there have been two basic changes in Bolivia. In the first place, we have entered an electoral era which not only responds to Bolivian reality but is part of a continental trend. In the second place, the most recent military coup of 24 November has brought to power a new military generation which has criteria very different from his way of regarding the whole complex of Bolivian problems. Banzer was accustomed to solving everything through his military power, which no longer exists. It should not be forgotten that most members of the team of ministers come from the group which graduated from Gualberto Villaroel military school, reopened under that name after the 1952 nationalist revolution which led to the dismissal of 600 officers. These new officers, members of the so-called "generational group," have very little in common with Banzer who is a typical representative of the old-school military man. These officers have obviously little to do with the MNR, but they are separated from Banzer by a totally different political conception. The age is over when the military defended the governments of the big mining companies, the great landowners, etc. That Bolivia no longer exists, and it is very probable that the new Bolivia is the result of the 1952 national revolution.

[Question] Do you agree with the exploitation of nonrenewable natural wealth?

[Answer] We need a sufficient reserve of natural gas to be used in industries which are necessary for Bolivian development, such as the petrochemical industry and iron and steel industry. At the present time there is an industry in progress, a joint insecticide enterprise with Argentina which is very well advanced and should now be in the stage of financing.

[Question] What is the economic-financial reality of Bolivia?

[Answer] Let us talk first about the need to form a front with a very broad spectrum and a solid popular base. Such a front would have a greater possibility of meeting the demands of the serious economic and social problems. There is a drastic reduction in petroleum production. Exploration has been neglected, and there is an indispensable need to seek new petroleum wells. Energy produced by thermal sources should also be replaced by electricity from hydroelectric sources. There has also been a total neglect in mining prospecting; just now the tin price is high, but production is very low despite that incentive. The state petroleum enterprise, for example, is financially on the brink of bankruptcy and this demands immediate measures.

[Question] And the foreign credits?

[Answer] The capacity for foreign financing of the country has been exhausted. Loans have been taken out rather carelessly at high interest and short terms of repayment. Now we have difficulties in obtaining credits under favorable conditions. Banzer did not invest the flow of those credits--which have to be repaid now--in optimum projects for the self-sustaining development of the economy. Therefore, the time to spend is over and the time to pay has come.

[Question] Is there sufficient time to carry out the electoral process which will lead up to the July election?

[Answer] That date should be maintained and everything makes us suppose that it will in fact be maintained. [paragraph continues]

The new military government has gained support from all sides through its decision to set that date for elections and then to hand over power to the party which wins legitimately, but it is necessary to advance rapidly and without delays in order to meet the deadlines. The immediate opening of new electoral registers and the automatic canceling of the old ones should be proposed. If things are done diligently, the deadline can be met. If there is neglect, time will be short, and we will run the risk of committing the same mistakes.

#### FRI CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

PY061646Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] The Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI] believes that the foreign minister's statement [words indistinct] of establishing a maritime zone in Arica, to be shared by Bolivia, Chile and Peru, is not in accordance with the general consensus of the Bolivian people. The FRI points out that the same position was maintained by the government ousted on 21 July and is therefore totally contrary to the aspirations of the Bolivian people, who ask for the reparation of an injustice such as territorial conquest in a war deliberately conducted for that purpose. The FRI believes that the inalienable rights of this country should be preserved above all, and that statements should be avoided which may confuse public opinion in the continent and also in Bolivia.

The FRI also proposes that the Foreign Ministry make a serious protest to the Brazilian Government against the recent violation of our territory by an armed patrol, reported by that political party. The FRI says that such a serious report cannot be shelved without giving an explanation to the people and making a formal protest to the Brazilian Government, which has not only violated our territory but has also harmed the interests of Bolivian citizens.

The FRI concludes by announcing its total opposition to the sale of gas to Brazil. It says that this country needs this valuable energy source for its domestic development, and that the gas reserves will become exhausted in less than 30 years. The FRI says that the military government junta should take into account the almost unanimous opposition of the Bolivian people and abandon all intentions of selling natural gas to Brazil.

#### BRIEFS

**MINERS ACCEPT WAGE OFFER**--The leaders of the Catavi miners association decided to accept the offer of a 35-percent wage increase made by the authorities of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. This decision was reached after a meeting attended by leaders and miners this past weekend. They also asked COMIBOL authorities to speed up the procedures concerning this wage increase because of the urgent need of the miners. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 78 PY].

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

PYO71208Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Col Rubem Ludwig, the presidential press adviser, today assessed the outcome of the 15 November election, announcing that the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] elected 15 senators, while the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] elected only 8 senators. He added that in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, ARENA has majority in 19 states, there was a tie in 3 states, and MDB has majority in only 3 states. ARENA elected 42 more federal deputies than the MDB.

Arena will have majority in the state assembly of 18 states, there will be a tie in one state, and MDB will have majority in only 6 states. ARENA will have 142 more state deputies than the MDB.

## ITAMARATY TO REJECT BOLIVIAN BORDER VIOLATION CLAIM

PYO71743Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Dec 78 p 9 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Backed by data supplied by the army and the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute, Itamaraty is now ready to reject any Bolivian protest against an alleged invasion of its territory perpetrated by Brazilian soldiers on 8 November. This military operation, reported by the La Paz press, was carried out entirely on Brazilian territory and was merely aimed at confiscating a large quantity of furs and skins of wild animals from the swamps of Mato Grosso, which a gang of Bolivian smugglers were trying to get across the border. The shipments contained between 4,000 and 20,000 units each.

## FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY

PYO71835Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira has harshly criticized the proposal to create a treaty for the defense of the southern Atlantic and stated that "Latin America's defense is assured by the Interamerican Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), which obviously includes the southern Atlantic."

Silveira explained that the idea to create a treaty of this kind is not practical because "the only danger which threatens the southern Atlantic is a clash between the two great powers--the United States and the Soviet Union." He added that "in this case our countries would not be able to implement a defensive military apparatus of such proportions." The Brazilian foreign minister also said that a treaty of this nature would involve the participation of South Africa and stated that Brazil does not want to sign an agreement of this nature with a racist nation. According to Silveira, Brazil is aware that "there is a white population in South Africa, but this population does not have the right to enslave the rest of the people."

## FINANCE MINISTER RELEASES INFLATION FIGURES

PYO61711Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] By increasing another 2.7 percent in November, this year's inflation rate reached 38.7--almost equal to the inflation rate of the entire year of 1977, which was 38.8 percent. Thus, government hopes that 1978 would have the same inflation rate as 1977 have fallen through.

Releasing this information today, the finance minister estimated that this year's inflation rate would reach approximately 41.6 percent, a figure which, in his opinion, does not differ significantly from his prior estimates. However, Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen acknowledged that his forecast about the inflation rate in the last quarter of 1978 being lower than that of the same period of 1977 will not come true due to the significant increase in the price of foodstuffs.

For the last 12 months the inflation rate reached 41.7 percent, which is not only higher than last year's but also higher than that for the October 1977-October 1978 period, which was 41.4 percent.

According to the data revealed by the finance minister, agricultural products had a lot to do with the inflation rate for this year, since they accumulated a 52.2 percent price increase in the last 12 months.

#### FINANCE MINISTER REFUTES POSSIBILITY OF DEVALUATION

PY071830Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 78 p 25 PY

[Text] Brazilian Finance Minister Mario Simonsen yesterday refuted the possibility of a 30-percent currency maxidevaluation in December because this would have "brutal" effects on domestic inflation and the foreign debt. The report of a maxidevaluation was published by a U.S. magazine, BUSINESS WEEK, but Simonsen said the government is not even considering such a possibility because inflation would increase significantly, and the enterprises which have debts in foreign currencies "would go bankrupt on the day following the implementation of the measure."

According to Simonsen, the increase of imported oil prices alone caused by a maxidevaluation would suffice to produce a significant increase in inflation. The devaluation of the cruzeiro would immediately stimulate exports, but once domestic prices started to go up, all profits obtained by the exporters would be canceled.

#### OFFICIAL OPPOSES AMAZON FOREST EXPLOITATION

PY061738Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Dec 78 p 1 PY

[Text] "To pay Brazilian debts at the expense of the Amazon forest would not be a risk contract, but a disaster contract," Paulo Nogueira Neto of the Special Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) said in Brasilia yesterday. Shortly before the opening of the third Brazilian forestry congress in Manaus, the president of the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute (IBDF), Paulo Beruitti, confirmed that the studies were underway to implement risk contracts for forestry exploitation in Amazonia. The Brazilian agriculture minister, Alysson Paulinelli, who is presiding over the forestry congress, did not want to discuss this matter which has met with severe criticism in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

#### OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS OF AMAZON LAND SALES

PY071204Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Agriculture Minister Alysson Paulinelli stated today that the government is not planning to sign risk contracts for mass exploitation of the Amazon forest. He added that press reports to this effect are erroneous and baseless.

In an official note, the president of the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute also regarded as baseless press reports that the institute proposed that the federal government sell Amazon land through risk contracts.

## ADDITIONAL ITAIPU TURBINES TO COST \$100 MILLION

PYO61735Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Dec 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] The two additional turbines which will be installed in Itaipu will cost approximately \$100 million--that is, 1.4 percent of the total cost of the hydroelectric dam currently valued at \$7 billion, according to estimates released by ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Power Companies Inc] technicians in Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

The installation of these two additional turbines does not present any technical difficulties, but the original project will have to be enlarged 6 meters on each side. According to technicians, these will be merely reserve turbines to replace any of the other turbines in case they cease to operate due to some defect or breakdown.

## CARDINAL DESCRIBES STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PYO71637Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 6 Dec (AFP)--Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, asserted here today that the struggle for human rights in Brazil is a struggle for the most basic things. The Brazilian cardinal said that the struggle comprises the right to health, food and education and the participation of individuals and families in society.

Cardinal Arns added: Like Jesus Christ, we should demand a definition of power, because power does not signify privilege, but service. The struggle for human rights leads us to question the economic system itself, and we accept neither capitalism nor communism, the cardinal added.

Cardinal Arns asserted that there should be greater solidarity among all the peoples of the world and among those of the southern cone, where human rights are constantly violated.

## POLICE TO PROBE RIGHTWING TERROR GROUP

PYO80053Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Army Minister Gen Belfort Bethlem today reported that the federal police have been carrying out investigations to determine the members of the Communist Hunters Command [CCC], a group which has reappeared recently and has made threats against liberal professors, intellectuals and politicians.

General Bethlem said: The command is not ours. He added that he knew about this group through the newspapers and noted that once identified the members of this group will be brought to trial.

In a press conference, the army minister denied that Col Brasmo Dias, who is now Sao Paulo state security secretary, had participated in a bomb attack on the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO [in 1968] and rejected every insinuation to the effect that the army practices torture.

He said: This is not possible because of our training, because of the time we spend to train our men, and because we are identified with the people.

## BRAZIL TO LAUNCH SATELLITE WITH FRENCH ASSISTANCE

PY062247Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 6 Dec (AFP)--The Brazilian Government has accepted in principle a proposition by the French Government for the joint accomplishment of a complete space mission, Col Hugo de Oliveira Piva, director of the Brazilian institute of space activities, confirmed here today. Colonel Piva stated that a delegation from the French Space Studies Center (CNES) will travel to Brazil early next year to outline the details of the project.

Brazil, he said, would like to have within 7 or 8 years a 100-200-kilo satellite, a launcher [lanzador] and a launching site. This satellite would be earmarked for observation and meteorological services.

The acceptance of the French project, Colonel Piva added, will depend on the negotiations begun with CNES on specific points; for example, the transfer of technology, cost, technical characteristics and scientific applications. Piva stressed that France and the FRG are the industrialized countries most inclined toward transfer of advanced technology.

## NIGERIAN VICE PRESIDENT MAY VISIT IN JANUARY

PY071737Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Dec 78 p 5 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Nigerian vice president has asked the Brazilian Government about the possibility of traveling to Brazil next January. This action might mean final cancellation of the visit which Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira planned to make to Lagos.

Yar' Adua, the Nigerian vice president, is the second most important member of the Supreme Military Council, which has controlled Nigeria since the overthrow of President Gowon in 1977. Should Itamaraty confirm that the trip is possible in January in response to the enquiries of the Nigerian Embassy, Yar' Adua's official visit will serve for the signing of a number of accords in Brasilia (commercial, economic cooperation and technical and cultural cooperation) which were being prepared for Silveira's visit to Lagos.

## POLISH, BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS STUDY TRADE COOPERATION

PY042044Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Dec 78 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--In order to increase trade, Poland is studying cooperation with Brazil aimed at an aggressive policy in third-country markets and the signing of agreements for developing joint venture-type companies in the naval industry and nonferrous metals sectors.

According to remarks made by Zbigniew Kwiczak, commercial attache of the Polish Embassy, Brazil is maintaining a trade surplus with Poland, although "by the 1980's, the Polish Government will increase its coal exports to Brazil so as to balance their bilateral trade."

## FIRMS REPORT BOYCOTT AFFECTING STOCK VALUES

PY072029Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1610 GMT 7 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Dec (TELAM-EFE)--Approximately 50 Chilean companies which devote themselves to foreign trade have seen the value of their shares decrease at the stock exchange office in this capital as a consequence of the decision of the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization [ORIT] to boycott merchandise from and to Chile. The report on the reduction of the commercial value of these companies' shares was released by Eugenio Blanco, president of the stock exchange, who revealed that the institution had made contacts with similar organizations from 14 countries, asking for support to alleviate the effects of the boycott, as reported today by the press.

Blanco said that foreign trade last year reached \$4.5 billion, 48 percent of which came from Latin American participation. This year, total exchange would surpass \$5.2 billion, 50 percent of which would be of Latin American participation.

Blanco also stated that he feels the economic boycott by ORIT--with support from the powerful U.S. AFL-CIO union organization--would not reach 100 percent.

Foreign trade experts have also considered the possibility of carrying out operations through third parties [operaciones trinagulares] to avoid the effects of the boycott and to disguise the shipment of certain products, which would not always be feasible.

## MORE BOMBINGS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY071942Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 7 Dec 78 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Dec (TELAM-EFE)--The wave of dynamite attacks against Chilean personalities continued today, although the police deactivated one of the bombs placed in front of the residence of Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon.

There were also rumors circulating at dawn today about an attack on the residence of Cardinal Raul Silva Henrriquez, who was the object of whistling and booing during last night's rally supporting the military regime against the boycott.

## DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EGYPT

PY071825Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes has stated that the diversification of trade may be one solution to problems generated by the boycott against Chile.

General Valdes is leaving for Cairo, Egypt today to install the joint Egyptian-Chilean cooperation commission and to discuss the regulations which will guide this commission. The Chilean deputy foreign minister will be accompanied by Manuel Casanueva, director of the Foreign Ministry's economic department, and (Carmen Luz Guarda) and (Jose Manuel Ovalle), Foreign Ministry officials. The joint commission will operate on the basis of national commissions to be installed in each country, which will be presided over by the respective ambassadors to Egypt and Chile. Valdes noted that his agenda includes several subjects regarding bilateral trade. Among the Chilean proposals are technical cooperation with Chile regarding copper processing and hydroelectric (?systems).

Valdes stated that he believes the installation of this joint commission is further proof of the excellent relations between Chile and Egypt.

Regarding the boycott against Chile, General Valdes noted that diversification is precisely one way to solve the problems imposed by the boycott. He said that the boycott is an unjust and discriminatory measure which is violating Chilean sovereignty.

#### HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN MINE NEAR SANTIAGO

PY051405Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1220 GMT 5 Dec 78 PY

[Tex] Santiago, Chile, 5 Dec (AFP)--The Auxiliary bishop of Santiago, Enrique Alvear, today labeled as "very serious" the discovery of an undetermined number of bodies in an abandoned mine near this city. The bodies were found last week at the Lonquen mine near the city of Talagante, about 50 kilometers south of Santiago.

The report made by Bishop Alvear to the courts led the ministers of the Supreme Court to order Talagante Judge Juana Godoy to conduct an immediate investigation. Bishop Alvear told AFP: This is a serious matter. That is why the report was made to the Supreme Court.

He then added: We cannot disclose anything because we have no information. We can only say that there were bodies and that is why we made the report, he added. According to Bishop Alvear, the human remains had been there 2 or 3 years. "A very serious situation," he emphasized. The clergyman then asked: "One thinks, what has happened here? What crime was committed? Who did it?" He indicated that it is impossible to determine how these persons died.

#### Special Judge To Investigate

PY061729Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Dec (AFP)--It was officially reported here that the Chilean Justice Department has ordered a special judge to investigate the discovery of bodies in an abandoned mine. The human bodies were found in an old lime mine in the area of Talagante, 50 km south of here. The appointment of the special judge to make an investigation on the site was decided by the Supreme Court in Santiago.

Today, for the third consecutive day, teams of workers with special masks were removing tons of sand and rocks to recover the bodies found inside the lime kiln [horno]. According to reports from the site, it is believed that the bodies recovered and those still to be recovered total about 15.

Rounds of ammunition and a wall with bullet holes were also found at the site.

During a full session, the Supreme Court delegated Judge Adolfo Banados special powers for the investigation, which is already in the hands of a court in this area. It is recalled that special judges are appointed by the highest Chilean court for situations which create public alarm. The incident of the abandoned mine was denounced last weekend before the Supreme Court by the Santiago auxiliary bishop, Msgr Enrique Alvear.

## Government Concerned

PY071613Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Dec 78 PY

[Communique issued on 6 December 1978 by the Chilean Interior Ministry]

[Text] In reference to the recent discovery of human remains in an abandoned mine in Lonquen, which Chilean justice is investigating exhaustively, the Chilean Government states that it has issued the proper instructions to all government authorities to give maximum cooperation to Chilean justice so that it may fulfill its duty with the effectiveness required by the case, since both the community and the authorities are interested in learning the truth about this matter.

## Missing Persons' Relatives Anxious

PY071707Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 6 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Dec (AFP)--The relatives of missing Chileans today asked for a serious investigation into the discovery of an undetermined number of bodies in an abandoned mine. For the third day, teams of workers were digging up tons of rock and earth at an old lime deposit 50 kilometers south of Santiago in the Talagante area, where human remains were found. The bodies already found plus those which still remain inside the mine total about 15, according to first local reports.

The group of relatives of missing prisoners issued a communique requesting a serious investigation into the identity of the remains found. We will anxiously await the results of the investigation, for which we will supply information if requested, the relatives of the missing persons said. The organization to which these people belong asserts that 650 persons have disappeared in Chile during the past few years after being arrested by security forces.

The communique states: We have always maintained our hopes based on concrete information that our loved ones are alive. However, it adds, we do not reject the possibility that some of them may have been killed by their captors and their bodies hidden to cover up such a vile crime. We have even (?thought) about possible political genocide, the relatives said in their statement.

A source from the military government was asked about the abandoned mine incident. He indicated: "As in every police matter, the investigation is in the hands of the courts, which should carry out the necessary procedures to clear this up."

The Chilean press today published reports and photographs from special correspondents sent to the site and denied initial rumors which mentioned the possibility of an Indian cemetery. The bodies were discovered under tons of debris in one of the deposit's kilns, along with clothes characteristic of the present style, especially among youths.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY REJECTS MILITARY DECREE

PA070425Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--The Peruvian Constituent Assembly declared here today that a decree consigning anyone who offends military institutions to military courts "lacks all legal validity." The decree, issued last month, changed certain articles of the military code of justice to place civilians and retired military personnel under the jurisdiction of military courts. Since the measure refers to offenses committed by any communications media, it was interpreted as being a threat to freedom of expression and generated protests from newsmen.

In a session that lasted over 10 hours and ended after 0500, the assembly discussed seven motions presented by various political groups, all condemning the decree. At midnight, during a recess in the debates, all the parties appeared to have reached agreement to "declare the governmental decree null and void ipso jure."

This agreement was based on the position of the leftists, who control one-third of the 100 seats, but at the last minute the majority APRA (social democrat) and Popular Christian (rightist) parties voted for their own motion. Their motion states that "Articles 11, 12, and 103 of the code of military justice, regarding modifications introduced by Decree Law 223339, lack all legal validity and therefore cannot be applied by the courts of the republic."

The motion adds that the assembly "pledges to approve a measure to limit the jurisdiction of military courts to the members of the armed forces on active duty."

Observers note that the decision could cause a conflict of powers between the assembly and the military government, which feels that the assembly should limit itself to drafting the new constitution, without assuming legislative functions.

## VISITING ROMANIAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN LIMA

PY051751Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Peruvian Transportation and Communications Minister Elidio Vannini Chumpitazi has held talks with Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram regarding cooperation and trade in areas under the jurisdiction of his ministry. He announced that the agreements reached will be submitted for the consideration of the central government and will provide the basis for a government-to-government accord.

In the meantime, Peruvian Industries, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Minister Rear Adm Jorge du Bois Gervassi stated that the government is fully committed to stimulating development in order to improve the standard of living of the Peruvian people. He made this statement in opening the third meeting of the Peruvian-Romanian mixed commission. He also indicated that the government's efforts are aimed at creating a constantly developing and solidary society.

Du Bois Gervassi also emphasized the efforts Peru has made to develop dialog and cooperation with all nations and indicated that by implementing this policy--which is also followed by Romania--he hoped constantly to improve economic relations between the two countries.

Minister Avram stated that his country is interested in purchasing 600,000 tons of Peruvian iron per year in 1979 and 1980 and in increasing purchases to 1 million tons in 1981. He made this announcement after the meeting yesterday afternoon with Peruvian Energy and Mines Minister Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, with whom he discussed the possibility of Romanian cooperation in development of the Peruvian mining industry. The minister announced that Romania was interested in purchasing Peruvian zinc and lead concentrates and also in increasing the volume of trade in general.

The minister and his party also held a working meeting with officials of Minero-Peru, Hierro-Peru and Minero-Peru Commercial, as well as with high-ranking officials of the Mines and Energy Ministry. This meeting paid special attention to exploitation of the (?Altavita) copper mine, a subject in which Minister Avram expressed special interest.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the results of Peruvian-Romanian cooperation and discussed other fields for possible cooperation.

President Francisco Morales Bermudez held a 20-minute talk with Minister Avram. The parties exchanged wishes for the prosperity of their countries and reasserted their desire to strengthen relations. Minister Avram conveyed to President Morales Bermudez a message from President Nicolae Ceasescu in which the latter invited Bermudez and his wife to visit Romania at their convenience. In the note Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the development of Peruvian-Romanian cooperation at both bilateral and international levels. The Romanian president also expressed his belief that the third Peruvian-Romanian mixed commission will yield positive results for the fulfillment of accords and decisions jointly reached by the two governments in order to expand and diversify trade and increase cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

#### BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE--A modern center of basic education will be inaugurated in a "young town" in Moquegua next Saturday. The school will accomodate 720 students during each session and was built and equipped under the Peruvian-Hungarian assistance agreement. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY]

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENTS-- President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent messages of congratulations to the presidents of Yugoslavia and Albania on the day of the proclamation of the Republic of Yugoslavia and on the day of the liberation of Albania. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 78 PY]

## HERRERA CAMPINS OFFICIALLY DECLARED WINNER

PA080222Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Supreme Electoral Council President Dr Carlos Delgado Chapellin officially declared Dr Luis Herrera Campins the winner of the presidential elections. At 1415 this afternoon Chapellin met with Herrera Campins. The two leaders talked and made a toast to the success of the administration to be headed by Luis Herrera Campins after March. Luis Herrera Campins thanked Supreme Electoral Council President Carlos Delgado Chapellin for his visit. The president-elect said the following: [begin recording] I am extremely grateful to Supreme Electoral Council President Delgado Chapellin and Vice Presidents [words indistinct] and Figueredo for their visit to inform me of the date for the public proclamation of my victory in the elections for president of the republic.

[Words indistinct] a recognition of the victory I obtained last 3 December. I want to express my recognition to the Venezuelan people for their exemplary conduct during the elections, to the opposition which struggled gallantly, and to the Supreme Electoral Council directive body which skillfully and capably handled the complex problem of leading an electoral process within the framework of objectivity and impartiality. I also want to express my recognition to all the Supreme Electoral Council personnel for their technical and administrative efficiency. The Venezuelan people can be satisfied with their efforts on behalf of the country's democratic consolidation. [end recording]

Luis Herrera Campins will head a government of consultation and dialog and says that he will have a participative democracy.

## COLUMNIST DISPARAGES CASTRO'S EMIGRATION OFFER

PA042048Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Nov pp 1, 12 78 PA

["Mirrilla" column by Luis Conde Aguero: "What Fidel Castro Offered"]

[Text] Fidel Castro did not offer so much at the "Palace of the Revolution." It is not necessary to see or listen to Castro to interpret him. An impeccable actor, he confuses with his look and his voice, plays with emphasis and phrasing, seeking effects that are unrelated to what he is saying. For example, he speaks about the navy base in Guantanamo in a tone applauded by his own, while actually saying that the U.S. base can remain. He calculates his risks as enormous and then denotes acceptance in an indignant tone. Castro has not offered to release Cuban political prisoners, as some exiles have misunderstood. Here is the main part of his pronouncement: "There is really no commitment or decision on this. Perhaps it occurred because in the first reports in the United States there was no precise decision."

"What was decided was to facilitate the departure from the country of some hundreds of persons and their families who had either served their sentences or were on parole. Added to this were some dozens of persons who were actually in prison." The phrase "some dozens" is quite specific. It does not mean hundreds or thousands. When he referred to hundreds of persons, he referred specifically to those who had served their sentences or were on parole.

And why this generosity? Castro provided the explanation himself: "Naturally, those persons who were free have already been asked if they want to go to the United States. The problem is that it is not easy to make an adaptation for those persons who have been in prison for counterrevolutionary crimes. [paragraph continues]

"Giving them employment is a problem because it is known everywhere that they have been in prison for committing counterrevolutionary actions, and people are loath to give them jobs." In this way Castro is trying to solve what is both an economic and a political problem by sending to the United States people he cannot support and who, aside from that, have patently repudiated his tyranny.

Later in the interview, when he returned to the subject of the prisoners' release, he suggested an expansion of the concept but placed a price on it: dialog with the exiles.

"We are willing to talk to the community's representatives, even on the subject of the prisoners, the prisoners we have, because they will probably want to know how many there are...." But then he followed up with his objection, the basic objection.

"Now then, I would say there is a question which we could not discuss. And it is in relation to the prisoners who have connections with terrorist groups, in relation to the prisoners who committed grave crimes against the revolution, because these problems are more sensitive. We are not interested in adding to the terrorists' ranks." Here is the message which Castro sent to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez: "Not only because they committed crimes like the one of Barbados and blew the plane up in the air and murdered 73 persons. We cannot do that. We are well disposed to seeking formulas, to seeking solutions to the essential problems. There are some limits we cannot pass."

And why the example of Barbados when those implicated in that action are in prison in Caracas and not in Cuba? Who is Castro to tell Carlos Andres Perez what he has to do, even to suggest it? Orlando Bosch is not in prison in Cuba and Castro is not the one to decide on a subject that is strictly up to Venezuelan courts.

Then Castro touched Caracas and continued with the exclusions: "But we have about 3,000 prisoners left in prison for counterrevolutionary activities. And there are about 400 for crimes of tyranny, from the times before the revolution." Notice how he tried to prevent reference to his, Castro's, tyranny, adding "from the times before the revolution." And he continued: "Many were directly involved in the death of persons, and that is a more sensitive topic." "The persons who...well, of course, have sentences, when they serve their sentences, will be freed." Nobody should be misled; this is not a Castro joke because he could well order a second sentence for them as he did with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and others.

Castro insisted on phrases which betray him. "It honestly seems to me; I say so honestly."

What Castro offers is tempting bait to improve his image. Although a satellite of Moscow, he wants links of some kind with the United States so as not to look decidedly aligned, because Cuba is the headquarters of the next nonaligned conference, and there is much unhappiness in that organization because the Cuban regime does not deserve its presence there or the presidency.

And the proof of the Castroite game is his technique of having the affair prolong itself indefinitely to try to add exiling to his penalties and grant in the end what best suits his interests. "We have to avoid a situation of sensationalism. We must avoid an excess of optimism, for people to think that everything will be obtained easily, that things are easily settled. This has to take time. Undoubtedly it must take time. Why? Because we have many activities and much work. Because I think the paperwork for this will take some months, until there can be talks with some group."

## BELIZE

## DEPUTY PREMIER ASSERTS BELIZEAN RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

FI051910Y Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Dec 78 pp 1, 7A, 8A FL

[Excerpt] Belize reserves the right to take her independence without a settlement of the Guatemalan dispute being reached.

This is the essence of a tough new resolution which the Belize Government is preparing for the United Nations later this session.

A preview of the resolution was given to the United Nations Fourth Committee this week when Deputy Premier Mr C.L.B. Rogers spoke.

"Notwithstanding the outcome of negotiations between Britain and Guatemala," Rogers said, "the people of Belize reserve the right to request their constitutional independence at a time of their own choosing, and whatever emerges from the negotiations between these two governments should not endanger the security of an independent Belize."

Rogers made the speech in the face of growing indications that the Guatemalans had rejected the latest British proposals (see leader story) which offered free road and port facilities and a friendship treaty to boot, but no land.

Rogers told the Fourth Committee that Belize had been participating in negotiations between Britain and Guatemala not in recognition of any right that the Guatemalans may have presumed, but in an attempt to secure conditions of peace, security and stability in the region when as of right Belize takes her own independence.

The issue of territorial integrity, he said, was an absolute non-negotiable principle for the government and people of Belize, and he rejected absolutely Guatemala's contention that any part of Belize is a part of Guatemala.

"It is for the people of Belize to decide when to request the independence of Belize," declared the deputy premier.

## UK PROPOSALS AT UNGA ON BELIZE REPORTED

FI051915Y Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Dec 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Britain has given the United Nations General Assembly details of its latest proposals made two months ago to Guatemala for a peaceful and just resolution of Guatemala's claim to Belize.

The proposals, outlined in a statement which the British representative, Mr Ivor Richard, made to the General Assembly last Tuesday (November 28) offer British help for a major road project, the modern equivalent of a highway from Guatemala City to Belize City with free road access and free port facilities.

In addition, Britain has offered a seaward boundary to Guatemala which would guarantee her permanent and secure access from her ports to the high seas through her own territorial sea.

Also proposed is a separate treaty of mutual security and friendship between Belize and Guatemala, covering non-aggression and non-subversion to ensure the security of the area. The security treaty would place limitations on the stationing of foreign troops on Belizean soil, though for the purpose of this treaty British forces would not be considered as foreign troops.

The possibility of ceding territory as part of a settlement which the British were prepared to look at without commitment, has proved to be unacceptable, Mr Richard told the United Nations.

## COSTA RICA

## CARAZO, RETINUE FIND NO EVIDENCE OF GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA071603Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Rodrigo Carazo Odio went to Guanacaste accompanied by Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata, Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, Ricardo Gonzalez, journalist Jose Joaquin Loria of PRENSA LIBRE and other public security officials. The retinue was investigating reports of Sandinist camps in Guanacaste. Nothing was found. The reporters did not give any news on the presence of Sandinist camps; thus, there are no Sandinists in Guanacaste.

Mamuel Melendes reports more details from the presidential palace: [Melendes--apparently direct phone relay] Presidency Minister Cordero Croceri is with us and will give us a general description of what occurred this afternoon. He will tell us about our relations with Nicaragua and the Costa Rican political situation. How is it at the present time?

[Cordero Croceri] Well, peace is more sure than ever. This decision of the president of the republic must be exemplary because it is an attitude of a Costa Rican and a chief of state responsible for maintaining peace and tranquillity for his people.

As a journalist, I must say that President Carazo's position and that of our government should not be distorted. There is no government action whatsoever against freedom of speech, the press or any newspaper in particular. What was desired was to safeguard the nation's tranquillity and to protect Costa Rica in difficult moments in which a certain newspaper reported that 5,000 guerrillas of various nationalities were ready to invade Nicaraguan territory. The president, I repeat, in an exemplary attitude, today toured all places about which allegations had been made, accompanied by the newsmen who had made them. He was able to set down in a notarized document that there was no evidence of the alleged guerrilla camps.

## CIVIL GUARD RESUMES CLEANUP OPERATION

PA071404Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] According to a spokesman of the Public Security Ministry, the Civil Guard stationed in the border region resumed the cleanup operation yesterday after several weeks of inactivity. The measure was renewed by top authorities in the wake of the article published in the afternoon newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE in which it was reported that there were several guerrilla camps in the country's northern region. The Public Security Ministry spokesman stated that our sovereignty is again threatened by this kind of obligation. [as heard].

## EL SALVADOR

## POLICE ANNOUNCE KIDNAPING OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST

PA072018Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Dec (AFP)--Japanese industrialist Takakazu Suzuki, 56 years old, was kidnaped today in this capital, the police announced. Suzuki, an executive of the Synthetics Industry of Central America (INSINCA), was intercepted by five youths armed with machineguns as he drove his car in a western district of San Salvador.

## GUATEMALA

## LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING LAWYER

PA071935Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Dec (LATIN)--An extreme leftist group today claimed responsibility for the killing of a famous local lawyer who was accused of deserting [the group] and stealing 250,000 quetzales (dollars) from its funds. In a communique sent to the local press, the Miguel Angel Cabrera Command announced the execution of lawyer Alfonso Lobo Dubon. The lawyer was killed by three men who shot him at pointblank range on the street on Tuesday. The extremists' communique noted that Lobo Dubon kept 250,000 quetzales that were part of the ransom collected from the release of Olga Novella Alvarado, a millionaire kidnaped in 1976.

## FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS POSITION ON BELIZE ISSUE

PA071541Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 1 Dec 78 pp3 16 PA

[Excerpts of speech by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes over national radio and television network in Guatemala City on 30 November]

[Excerpts] The British governor in Belize, in the name of the British Government, made a statement regarding the Belize issue in Belmopan on 28 November.

The statement contained British Foreign Secretary David Owen's own particular point of view on this problem and a number of falsehoods, errors and inaccuracies which distort reality in an attempt to disregard Guatemala's rights over Belize, which are based on juridical, historical, geographic, political and moral reasons.

The proposals the British minister made during the September talks in New York can be summarized as follows:

1. Great Britain commits itself to paving the road to Tikal and to extending it to Belize, passing through Belmopan.
2. Great Britain guarantees that Guatemala will enjoy free port facilities in the port of the city of Belize and will have access by road to the port.
3. Great Britain suggests the signing of an agreement establishing a marine border that guarantees Guatemala permanent security regarding access to its ports to the high seas through its own territorial sea.
4. Great Britain proposes the signing of a mutual security and friendship treaty between Belize and Guatemala to guarantee stability in the area.
5. Great Britain suggests the renewal of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

One of the falsehoods was to state that Guatemala's claim over Belizean territory began in 1939, since all of the Guatemalan people and the international community are aware that Guatemala's century-old demand that Great Britain return that portion of the fatherland's territory began at the time of independence. Since then our demand has been reiterated constantly for more than a century and a half. It has always come up against the imperialist power's obstinate refusal to recognize Guatemalan rights to that territory.

It is advisable to reiterate that the spurious origin of the British occupation of Belize goes back to the mid-17th century, when British pirates and buccaneers attacked Spanish galleons on the high seas and, fleeing from their pursuers, found refuge in Caribbean territories, particularly what is currently Belize, whose special shape made it an ideal hideout for the adventurers.

The Guatemalan Government's position on Belize is clear and evident, based on its undeniable legal titles and evident social facts.

The people of Belize live in an unfortunate situation of underdevelopment, as several Belizean leaders have denounced at the United Nations. The one responsible for this situation is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which has not only viewed those people with indifference but now plans to grant them conditional independence.

Great Britain has said in the United Nations that it wants to end colonialism and pull out of the Guatemalan territory of Belize, but it is building military bases and at the same time trying to appear before the world as champion of the free determination and independence of peoples.

The government of the republic solemnly reiterates that:

1. It has complied and will faithfully comply with the constitutional mandate that literally states: "It is declared that Belize is part of Guatemala's territory. The executive branch should carry out all efforts to resolve its situation in accordance with national interests."
2. It rejects any agreement signed or that may be attempted to be signed behind Guatemala's back regarding the Belizean territory.
3. The United Nations is not competent to involve itself with the Belize issue because it is a problem of clear territorial usurpation.
4. In line with the rights and desires of the Guatemalan people, it categorically rejects the proposals presented in New York by the British foreign secretary.
5. Guatemala is willing to continue the process of negotiations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to find, via direct negotiation with the Belizean people, a just, legitimate, equitable, peaceful and honorable solution.
6. Guatemala will not reestablish diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland so long as that nation insists on remaining on Central American soil through subterfuge.

#### BRIEFS

BUMPER COFFEE CROP--Luis Felipe Escobar, president of the national agrarian development institute, has ascertained that this year's coffee crop is considerably higher than last year's, which amounted to 34,800 quintals. With the harvest not yet finished, 50,000 quintals have been harvested so far. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 27 Nov 78 p 2 PA]

## NICARAGUA

## SOMOZA ANNOUNCES RETURN OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

PA072005Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Press conference held by President Gen Anastasio Somoza in Managua on 7 December--recorded]

[Text] Newsmen: I have considered it appropriate to call this news conference, first, to wish all Nicaraguans a happy December 7th and a happy and pure day of the Virgin; then, I wish to remind all Nicaraguans that before 15 December all workers should have received their Christmas bonus under the law which my government approved in March of this year; and finally, I wish to read to you an announcement which makes me very happy, because it comes on this day of the Virgin, a day of happiness for all Nicaraguans, and I hope that tonight you will celebrate the news which will hereby be announced.

As you well know, Nicaragua has been experiencing political and military events which have shaken the country. However, the behavior of the Nicaraguan people has given me the opportunity to take steps which are favorable to the people and are a part of what a government should do for its citizens. I am referring to the actions which I am going to announce after reading an announcement which has to do with public freedoms and national tranquility.

When the commission of friendly cooperation came to Nicaragua the members asked me to revoke some of the restrictions imposed under martial law in order to establish a better climate for dialog with the Broad Opposition Front and we lifted the press censorship imposed by the radio and television code with pleasure. And yesterday I met with Dr Quintana and Dr Alceo Tablada Solis, and late at night with the commission of friendly cooperation, and they talked with us, clarified certain points to us on the negotiations, and also asked us to take certain steps to make the negotiations more feasible. After consulting with the cabinet and with the National Guard general staff we were fully satisfied that the action we will take today is for the welfare of all Nicaraguans and is to the credit of the government.

Gentlemen, this concerns the answer which at 0100 this morning was given to the commission of friendly cooperation by the delegates of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN]. We included certain government steps which will be cause for celebration both by the adversaries of this government and by the friends of the present regime.

I will read to you the document that the PLN gave to the mediating commission this morning:

Your Excellencies: The PLN, conscious of its historic role, considering the people the source of all political power, in answering you agrees to enter into direct negotiations through the offices of the honorable international commission of friendly cooperation and conciliating efforts. We want to reiterate that the legitimately established government, elected to power by a majority vote of the Nicaraguan people, is willing to take all necessary steps for the welfare of Nicaragua within the spirit of constitutionality we have maintained.

Consequently, in view of the personal request expressed to the president of the republic, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, at 2200 today by the Most Excellent Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic, Ambassador William T. Bowdler of the United States of America and Ambassador Alfredo Obiols Gomez of the Republic of Guatemala, it has been agreed to abrogate the present decree suspending constitutional guarantees, to introduce a draft bill of broad and unconditional amnesty for political and politically related crimes, and to introduce a draft bill that will replace the radio and television code in order to create the necessary atmosphere for the parties to begin direct negotiations. [applause]

The PLN has always shown its willingness to engage in dialog as a means to find solutions to the problems afflicting the nation. Consequently, we consider it necessary, prior to the holding of a plebiscite, to establish the bases and conditions for the proposed negotiations. We repeat our intention, through an act-commitment [acta-compromiso], of proceeding immediately to direct negotiations with the Broad Opposition Front [FAO], expressing our strong desire for a happy conclusion to the efforts made by you, as a commission of the OAS.

With the repeated testimony of our most distinguished consideration and personal esteem, yours truly, Julio C. Quintana, Alceo Tablada Solis.

Gentlemen, as chief executive I am very pleased to support what you have heard here because, as we have said at so many press conferences, we are reaching the reality of what was sought so vigorously by the adversaries and those who support me, that is, to bring peace to Nicaragua through an amnesty, to settle the question of broadcasting, such as by replacing the radio code, and to lift the state of siege.

I want Nicaraguans to know that it is because of the tranquillity the nation has had since the September incidents that we have been able to cancel censorship of the press and newspapers have been publishing without censorship and, of course, there has been a better atmosphere of communication. Now, 2 months after the skirmishes, the National Guard general staff, the cabinet and I consider that the peaceful and cooperative behavior of the citizenry deserves the lifting of the state of seige so we can spend Christmas in peace and happiness--we, the men who profess a philosophy of democracy in Nicaragua. [applause]

Now that we have taken this step forward I ask only for the good faith of those who say that war is the only way of solving Nicaragua's problems, for them to accept this amnesty so that they will eschew clandestine activities and subversion and come to Managua and Nicaragua to struggle for their ideals if these are accepted by the people of Nicaragua.

I want to inform the nation that the FAO and the PLN are by this morally committed to talking and seeking a peaceful solution to Nicaragua's problems. I also want to inform those who are part of the Sandinist Fronts that they are also invited to the dialog if they set aside their arms because this is the opportunity for us to settle the country's questions and take the democratic path.

Lastly, another reason for lifting the state of seige is the fact that President Carazo has said that there are no guerrilla camps in Costa Rica. We will take his word for it so we can have peace from this month of December on.

I want to tell the Liberals that we are going to a campaign, which is the plebiscite, and they must all be firm and ready to work for the ideal of liberalism in the future.

## FAO's Cordoba Rivas Responds

PA080145Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0010 GMT 8 Dec 78 PA

[Phone interview with Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, member of the Broad Opposition Front political commission and president of the Democratic Liberation Union, on 7 December--re-corded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, this is TV-2 in Panama. As a concession to the opposition's pressure campaign, Gen Anastasio Somoza announced this afternoon a general amnesty, the lifting of martial law and the abolition of the radio censorship code.

As a member of the Broad Opposition Front's [FAO] political commission, could you tell us, Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, if you feel that these concessions fulfill the FAO's aspirations or are they merely a political solution at the international level on the part of Anastasio Somoza's regime?

[Answer] In effect, these three conditions are essential to the FAO to negotiate directly with the Nationalist Liberal Party's [PLN] political commission.

Somoza lifted the state of seige and martial law today and promosed an amnesty and the derogation of the black code, or the code that goes against freedom of expression over the radio. But of these three conditions, only the first one has been already put into effect--that which has to do with the derogation of martial law. The other two have not yet been implemented and so long as they are not fully in effect, we shall not begin any discussions with the PLN's political commission.

This is quite troublesome because the amnesty could be put into effect in 1 day. He said that it will be implemented in a matter of 20 or 30 days. Perhaps he needs that time [to draft] a list of the prisoners since there are 540 prisoners in jail between Managua and Masaya alone. We do not have any data on the other departments but we will obtain this data. We must also look into the matter of the pardon for all sentenced members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (? and of the entire pardoned sector).

These three conditions have been obtained as a result of the FAO's pressures and as a result of the mediation commission's negotiations.

[Question] Dr Cordoba Rivas, does this mean that the FAO will not yet sit down to resume the negotiations with Anastasio Somoza's regime and the international mediation commission?

[Answer] Right. So long as the amnesty has not been fully and effectively implemented, we shall not sit at any negotiating table. Neither will [words indistinct] the Somozist political commission.

[Question] Finally, Dr Cordoba Rivas, do you not believe that the concessions announced by Anastasio Somoza point to the possibility that he may resign his post earlier than 1981, as he himself has announced. [as heard]

[Answer] Right. Somoza is faced with a problem. He is currently standing between the wall and the sword--between the plebiscite and resignation. I do not believe that he will go as far as the plebiscite because it would be shameful if the people, and the votes he claims to have, repudiated him. It is preferable for him to make believe that he is leaving as a result of the mediation commission's pressures.

This is where the (?control) of the three countries represented by the members of the mediation commission--the United States, Santo Domingo [as heard] and Guatemala--or by the OAS (?comes in) concerning the plebiscite. Rest assured that Somoza will resign before that.

[Announcer] Thank you very much Dr Cordoba Rivas for your statements for Panama's TV-2.

#### DISAGREEMENTS AMONG SANDINIST FACTIONS NOTED

PA071353Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (EFE)--The recently created United People's Movement [MPU] in Nicaragua could be an expression of disagreements within the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], circles close to the Sandinists said here today. The MPU has the support of the Prolonged People's War and Proletarian struggle factions, which are considered to have Marxist leanings.

The so-called Tertiary faction, the majority faction within the anti-Somozist guerrilla movement, has not issued its opinion on the MPU, which consists of 22 civic groups.

The three groups of the FSLN have expressed their intention to maintain unity and coordination until the Somoza family is overthrown. However, disagreements began to appear following the unsuccessful negotiations by the international mediation commission and the break within the Broad Opposition Front.

One of the main signs of that division is seen in the Marxist factions' condemnation of the position of Venezuela and Costa Rica, which seem to support the Tertiary faction.

The mediation and the U.S., Costa Rican and Venezuelan intervention are the result of the "urgency" to save "the system of oligarchic-imperialist domination" and of trying to unify the capitalists and the landowners "around a reformist government submissive to imperialism," a document obtained by EFE states.

A member of the MPU who has close contacts with the Marxist Sandinists indicated that the drafting of the movement's program, which seeks a government of national participation, already evidences deep disagreement with the Tertiary faction.

A spokesman of the Nicaraguan Marxist guerrilla groups has harshly criticized some Tertiary leaders, particularly Costa Ricans Plutarco Hernandez and Eden Pastora, Commander Cero.

The Tertiary faction is distinguished from the two other factions by its pluralistic character, about which Hernandez once said: "We receive all those who want to overthrow the dictatorship" without ideological distinctions.

The Marxists opened a debate on the September uprising, stressing that there was a lack of unity which led the masses to merely support the insurrectional movement "without being able to join it." They also noted that they had only adopted defensive positions.

Although the current differences seem to intensify the disagreement among the FSLN factions, the leaders of the groups have expressed their unity around the essential objective of overthrowing President Anastasio Somoza.

According to Nicaraguan sources, the rift will emerge clearly when--and this is considered certain--the insurrection achieves the overthrow of the current Nicaraguan Government.

#### NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS CLASH IN ACHUAPA

PA071926Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard has reported that there was an armed clash yesterday between military men and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The National Guard office said that 20 Sandinists and 2 National Guardsmen died in the clash in the town of Achuapa, near the city of Esteli. Heavy clashes between Sandinists and soldiers have been taking place in the town for more than 1 week. All of the people of Achuapa have been evacuated by the Nicaraguan Red Cross, its president has reported. Meanwhile, the FSLN has issued a communique in Nicaragua reporting on the armed clash; saying that more than 30 National Guardsmen were killed.

#### Further Details

PA071917Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Excerpts] National Guard planes today attacked with machinegun fire and rockets at least three Sandinist guerrilla camps in what appears to be the gravest armed violence episode since the civil war that took place in Nicaragua in September, according to military reports. The military reports on air attacks against Sandinist guerrilla camps came from the city of Esteli, in the north, near the Honduran border where there has apparently been almost continuous fighting the past 15 days. The reports state that National Guard troops surrounded at least three presumed Sandinist guerrilla training camps in the hilly areas near the towns of Limay and Achuapa. National Guard planes attacked those positions yesterday and early this morning. Although the Esteli area has been the scene of constant combat in which at least 15 guerillas and soldiers have died, these latest actions have been the worst since the 2-week virtual civil war waged in September, during which approximately 1,500 persons lost their lives.

#### RESIDENTS NEAR MANAGUA AIRPORT REPORT SHOOTING 6 DEC

PA072009Y Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] There have been reports of shootings and bomb explosions in the Managua airport area. People living in the Las Mercedes residential area have reported alleged armed clashes near Las Americas neighborhood and the airport. Managua radio station has said. The residents reported the explosion of powerful bombs, shots from weapons of various calibers and bursts of machinegun fire. The shooting occurred at approximately 2000 yesterday. According to the residents, the explosions and shooting could not be confused with Christmas firecrackers.

#### BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--Nicaraguan cotton production for the present year has been estimated at 560,000 bales, or 2.8 million quintals. This amount, sold at an estimated price of \$62 [per quintal,] should produce \$174 million. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA]

## REPORTS ON NAVY OPERATIONS OFF WESTERN SAHARA DENIED

PA071643Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 PA

[Text] A Cuban Government spokesman described as fantastic and absurd reports that Cuban naval units were carrying out subversive operations off the coast of the Western Sahara.

Western press agencies reported widely that a so-called Association of Inhabitants of the Sahara issued a communique in Rabat, the capital of Morocco, in which Cuban naval units were accused of carrying out attacks on the high seas.

An authorized Cuban source remarked: It is obviously a coarse maneuver with the clear intention of harming Cuban-Spanish relations. The Cuban spokesman added that it is a well-known fact that our fishing boats carry out their economic activities in that area with absolute respect for international agreements.

## RESOLUTION CRITICAL OF NICARAGUA PRESENTED BEFORE UN

FLO71844Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] A draft resolution sponsored by Colombia, Cuba, Panama, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau and Venezuela which was presented to the UN commission on political and security affairs condemns repression in Nicaragua and calls for cessation of aggressions by the National Guard of that country against Costa Rica. The document also demands the end to repression of the Nicaraguan people and to the massive and repeated violations of human rights which run counter to the principles of the UN charter.

## ENVOY TO UN CRITICIZES PRESENT MIDEAST NEGOTIATIONS

FLO71129Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has reiterated at the UN General Assembly that the current situation in the Middle East does not leave the door open to alleged partial or separate solutions. Cuban Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri stated during debates on the Middle East that prospects for peace can be realized only by renouncing the narrow and bungling framework of separate negotiations and returning to a forum, like the Geneva conference, that includes all parties involved.

The Cuban diplomat added that the Palestinian problem is the key to the regional conflict and, therefore, a solution to it is indispensable for any lasting settlement.

## CHILEAN GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL POLICY

FLO80148Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Cuba today charged that the Chilean military junta has made crime a state policy, with total impunity and in open violation of the UN charter. Cuba's permanent representative, Raul Roa Kouri, affirmed before the UN commission on social, humanitarian and cultural affairs that everything that has occurred and is occurring in Chile was plotted, planned and carried out by North American imperialism. The Cuban diplomat said in closing: The United Nations should clearly and firmly condemn Pinochet's fascist junta and give its unceasing support to the Chilean people in this terrible period of their history.

## CTC CONGRESS PRAISED BY CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

FLO51119Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 FL

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak trade unions central council which, headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, participated in the 14th congress of Cuban workers stressed upon its arrival in Prague the importance of the tasks established by the congress and the positive work done by Cuban workers in the building of socialism. Hoffmann described as highly important for him and his delegation the focus which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro gave to the work of the workers and their trade unions for a successful development of the revolution and their participation in internationalist tasks.

## VETERAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CONGRATULATED BY VEIGA

FLO70034Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], today congratulated the 110 construction workers having 25 or more years of service in the sector during a meeting he held with those experienced builders and the men building the aspersion irrigation components factory in Cienfuegos.

Veiga noted the efforts of the brigade building that plant, adding that its members are keeping alive the pledge they made to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro of completing construction by 30 December. After touring the irrigation components factory Veiga and the workers, accompanied by Antonio Gonzalez, member of Cienfuegos' provincial bureau and CTC secretary general of the construction workers' national trade union, visited the diesel engine factory, the IMS [housing components enterprise], prefabricated construction system factory, the glucose factory, the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric power plant, the wheat mills, the fishing port and the fertilizer plant, all of them located in Cienfuegos' industrial area. In the afternoon, the workers were received by the students of the Jose Gregorio Martinez construction work technological institute, who told them that they constitute an example for the new generation of builders.

Tonight the 110 builders and other guests will meet with members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the National Association of Small Farmers and the Union of Young Communists at various recreational centers in Cienfuegos city.

## ANNIVERSARY OF ANTONIO MACEO'S DEATH MARKED

FLO71538 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service (Radio Rebelde only) in Spanish at 1500 GMT on 7 December carries a live relay of military ceremony at El Cacahual mausoleum, Havana. The ceremony has been announced as one of homage to Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide, Capt Francisco Gomez Toro, on occasion of the 82d anniversary of their death in combat and "to all the fighting against Spanish colonial domination."

An unidentified radio announcer describes the events of the ceremony. After a call to attention a military delegation carries a floral wreath and lays it at the mausoleum of Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide, Capt Francisco Gomez Toro. The delegation is lead by Col Jose Palacios Suarez, director of the Gen Antonio Maceo inter-service school. After the wreath-laying the national anthem is played, followed by a gun salute. Then the delegation returns to their place on the tribune.

The ceremony is presided over by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, other Central Committee members, Revolutionary Armed Forces officers, ministers, vice ministers, the visiting Iraqi delegation and mass and student leaders.

Announcer Manolo Ortega then introduces the main speaker of the ceremony, Vice Adm Aldo Bantamaria Cuadrado, chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy. He begins speaking at 1508 GMT. Santamaria Cuadrado spends his entire 18-minute presentation recounting the deeds accomplished by Gen Antonio Maceo in his struggle for Cuban independence over a 30-year period and the social conditions that prevailed in Cuba under the Spanish administration. He closes at 1526 GMT, and is followed by a military parade, including ground troops and students from the military schools. Radio coverage ends at 1532 GMT.

#### STATEMENT ISSUED ON TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY VISIT

TAO51232Y Our Radio [Clandestine] in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 5 Dec 78 TA

[Text of 4 December press statement issued in Havana on the visit of the Turkish Communist Party delegation to Cuba]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] consisting of TCP Secretary General I. Bilen, a member of the Politburo and a Central Committee member visited Cuba from 20 to 30 November 1978. During the visit, a fraternal meeting was held between PCC Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and the TCP Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade I. Bilen. At the meeting a Cuban delegation headed by Politburo Member Comrade Guillermo Garcia Frias and including Raul Valdes Vivo, Central Committee Secretariat member and chief of the general department of foreign relations, held talks with the fraternal TCP delegation. Also present were deputy chief of the general department of foreign relations, Comrade Rafael Polanco Brahojos, department section chief Comrade Javier Ardizones and section official Comrade (Denis Hizman).

During its stay in Cuba the TCP Central Committee delegation held a meeting with PCC Central Committee Politburo Member Blas Roca Calderio and PCC Central Committee organization department chief Comrade Jorge Valdes. It also held talks with Comrade Agapito Figueroa, the second secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, at the union's headquarters.

At a meeting held at the office of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the TCP delegation was briefed on the activities of the organization by its national bureau vice coordinator, Maria Teresa Malmierca. The delegation also visited the National Association of Small Farmers and held talks with its vice president, Comrade Juan Jose Leon. In Matanzas Province Central Committee member and province committee First Secretary Comrade Julian Rizo briefed the delegation on the work being done in the province. The delegation also visited provincial sites of historic, economic and social importance.

During their talks the delegations of the two parties exchanged information on the conditions and current talks of their respective parties. They exchanged views on current international issues, on the status of the international communist and workers' movement and on issues of mutual interest.

The representatives of the PCC Central Committee paid great tribute to the exemplary, tireless and fearless struggle which, under conditions of illegality, the TCP has been waging for more than 50 years for the unity and fundamental interests of the Turkish working class and toilers and of all democratic and progressive forces. They also paid great tribute to the TCP's dedication to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The PCC supports the fraternal TCP's struggle and the demand of the democratic and progressive forces that the ban on the TCP be repealed.

For its part, the TCP Central Committee delegation expressed Turkish communists' solidarity with the first socialist revolution carried out on the American continent by the Cuban people and with the Cuban people's heroic struggle against all types of attacks--a struggle which has been continuing for more than 20 years now. The TCP delegation also paid tribute to the PCC's and Cuban Government's resolute internationalist policy which demonstrated itself most effectively in Angola and Ethiopia. The delegation also congratulated Cuba for its role within the nonaligned movement and expressed its wishes for the success of the sixth nonaligned summit conference.

#### RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES REPUBLIC OF BENIN DELEGATION

FLO71204Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), yesterday received Col Richard Rodriguez, chief of the general staff of the national defense forces and minister of equipment of the People's Republic of Benin.

Maj Vincent Guezodje, chief of the general staff of public security forces and minister of primary and secondary education, and (Lt Adbo Bernal), member of the Benin delegation that is visiting us in response to an invitation of the FAR Ministry, participated in the talks which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. Others present included Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and the Council of State and first vice minister-chief of the FAR general staff; and Colonels Demetrio Montseny Villa and Gustavo Chui Beltran, chiefs of FAR Ministry directorates.

#### CEMA DELEGATES VISIT MINING PROJECTS IN MOA, NICARO

FLO71143Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] The delegations that are participating in the 49th meeting of the CEMA standing commission for nonferrous metallurgy have toured the principal mining-metallurgical development projects undertaken in Moa and in the industrial zone of Nicaro. The tour is part of the work agenda of the meeting which began on 4 December in this capital.

During their 2-day stay in the northeastern area of Holguin Province the delegations were briefed on existing ferronickel reserves in Sierra Cristal, located in the northern part of the country's eastern region. They also were informed on the mining-metallurgical investments program.

#### COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY SIGNS CONTRACT WITH SPAIN

FLO72004Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban Communications Ministry has signed a contract with the Spanish firm (Pisre) for the purchase of a factory of semiconductor diodes, transmitters and integrated circuits. This factory will be operated by the Communications Ministry's electronics industrial enterprise and will be built at the Federico Engels industrial area in Pinar del Rio city.

Among the main objectives of that factory will be the incorporation of students as part of the work-study plan, which is being developed throughout the country. The contracted technology will guarantee the production of semiconductor components to such a level that the country will be able to export part of the manufactured products.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DR ORNES: NO CONFLICT BETWEEN EL CARIBE AND GOVERNMENT

FL071626Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 FL

[Encarnacion Pimentel report from National Palace]

[Text] Dr German Emilio Ornes, director of the newspaper EL CARIBE and president of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), at the conclusion of a meeting with President Antonio Guzman Fernandez a moment ago, declared that he does not believe there is a conflict between the government and his newspaper EL CARIBE. He said that EL CARIBE independently focuses on the country's political problems. I do not believe there is any difference between the government and EL CARIBE, Dr German Emilio Ornes stated. He added that his newspaper exercises the right to criticize as clearly established by the constitution of the republic.

He said that EL CARIBE editorials have supported government policy in those matters that are considered positive and necessary to support.

Furthermore, Ornes said that in his brief meeting with the president no political issues were discussed. Instead, it was a personal visit that was conducted in a cordial atmosphere. He took advantage of the meeting, he said, to express satisfaction with the position of the Dominican delegation at the recent UNESCO conference.

Dr German Emilio Ornes talked with the president for several minutes and said that his visit was one of courtesy and a personal one and not as IAPA president.

## URUGUAY

FOLLE, AZEREDO SIGN BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON YAGUARON

PY080222Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Uruguayan and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Adolfo Folle Martinez and Antonio Azeredo da Silveira signed agreements on the use of the Yaguaron River today.

The two ministers exchanged the notes of agreement creating a coordinating subcommittee of a group which is studying the basis to finance the binational project, which provides for the construction of dams in Centurion and (Paso Calavera) to provide energy and irrigate the region.

The ministers also agreed on exchange of technical cooperation for the exploitation of mineral resources in the area. [Recorded interview with Azeredo da Silveira indistinct]

## BRIEFS

CONTRIBUTION TO PLATE BASIN FUND--Punta del Este, Uruguay, 4 Dec (AFP)--Uruguay decided to provide 52.2 million to the Financial Fund of the River Plate Basin aimed at speeding up the organization's integration process. The finance ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay met to discuss the annual report of the fund. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY]